

# SPORTS

## Rivals get set

Scotland, drawn in the same World Cup qualifying group with the USSR, beat Holland 2-1 in a friendly game in Glasgow.

In their second match of a current tour of Latin America the FRG tied 1-1 with world champions Argentina.

In Brussels Belgium outplayed Romania 4-1.

World Cup finals hosts Spain drew with visiting Wales 1-1 in Valencia.

France, drubbed Northern Ireland 4-0 in a game at the Paris Park du Prince Stadium. In Budapest visitor Austria edged the hosts 3-2.

## Tennis news

Noted Czechoslovak tennis player Ivan Lendl has scored another big win, at Strasbourg, France, confidently beating American Tim Mayotte, 6-0, 7-5, 6-1 in the finals. Lendl is rated third in world tennis. \*\*\*

No one had any doubts that celebrated American Jimmy Connors would defeat Argentinian Guillermo Vilas after completely dominating the first set in the finals of a Grand Prix tournament in Rotterdam. Still Vilas came back forcefully to win, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4.

## Who will take the title?

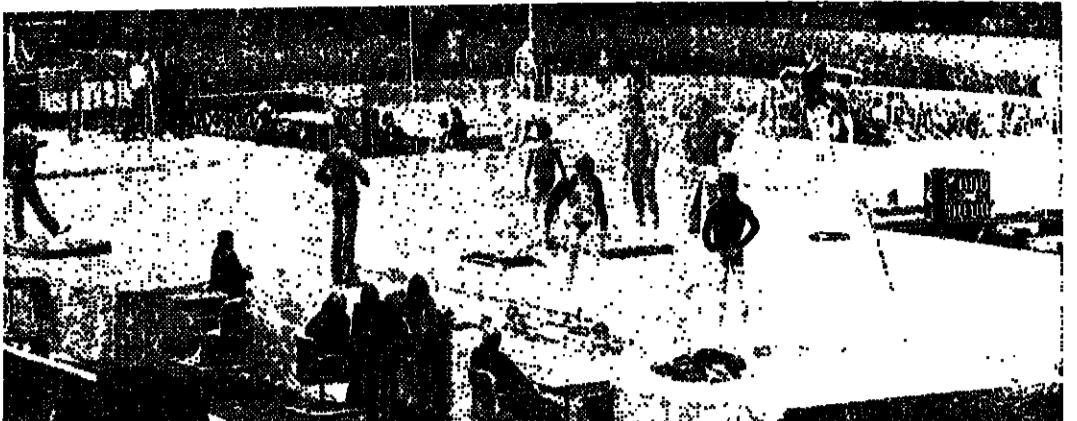
As the ice-hockey top league clubs have wound up the fourth stage it is still unclear who will capture the title. Only the May 6-14 one-stage tournament of the top four clubs will determine whether the Central Army Club could secure their 25th overall and sixth successive title or whether Spartak would manage to trip them. Theoretically, Moscow Dynamo can pick up the title, too, provided that Central Army Club would lose all their three games and Spartak go down to Dynamo and Torpedo.

Still the odds are that Dynamo will place third, while Torpedo clinch the fourth place and Kiev Sokol come home fifth. There will be keen competition further down the table.

## Equestrian Cup

David Broome and Nick Skelton, of Britain, lead the World Cup show jumping European zone standings. After a recent stage in Holland, Broome has 78 points to 59 for Skelton; Belgian Edgar Cupper comes third with 58.

The winners of the European and American zones will soon meet in the finals.



Competitors try out the platform and facilities in Moscow's Palace of Sport. This is the ninth time that this palace has acted as the venue for the "Moscow News" tournament; two years ago it hosted the 1980 Olympic tournament.

## GYMNASICS GALA IN MOSCOW



British coach, John Reedes, gives advice to Hayley Price, who competed in the recent world championship. • Chinese female gymnasts going through their paces.



Vladislav Rasorotsky, USSR, keeps a close watch on his pupil Natalya Yurchenko.



• In the "Moscow News" Competition gymnasts from 25 countries have been battling it out for the two main prizes and ten individual awards put up by this paper's editorial office.

• China, India and San Marino were this year's newcomers to the tournament.

• In the men's events Alexander POGORELOV won the horizontal bar and floor exercise and shared the pommel horse title with Wang YONG of China; Li Su KIL and Han Gvan SEN, both of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, shared the rings top award; Torsten MEITKE, of the GDR, came on top in the vault, and Li Su KIL took the parallel bars; in the women's section Natalya YURCHENKO was the top vault and asymmetrical bars finisher; Boriana STOYANOVA, of Bulgaria, and Natalya Yurchenko shared the beam exercise, too, we have brought all participants in our Olympic line-up.

— You may have noticed that Japan has been a regular participant in these tournaments, said the director of the Japan Gymnastic Association, Haruo Kadokawa. It is here that we learn what is going to be all the rage in world gymnastics. In the coming season here that we gauge the shape of our gymnasts in competition against strong Soviet teams, and try out novel elements. To this tournament, too, we have brought all participants in our Olympic line-up.

— This is the first time in past 11 years that India has joined in this very representative tournament, and though we have no medal prospects we are hopeful that the event will help us hot up our preparations for the Asian Games, said GDR coach Dieter Struck, now coaching the Indian team as part of a cultural cooperation programme between the two nations.

— British gymnastics has made appreciable headway in the past few years and the Soviet Federation has played a part in this. For instance, our gymnast Hayley Price spent a month in Moscow prior to the Moscow world championship training in the Central Army Club gymnasium school and British national coach John Atkinson. We are looking forward to more sports contact with the USSR, he stressed.

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— We are grateful to the USSR Gymnastic Federation for its invitation to compete in the "Moscow News" tournament, said Chinese team spokesman Ye Shaowei. Following the excellent Moscow world championship we have gladly come back with a team of four budding but promising female entrants.

— American gymnasts have been training harder than ever before, for we will be hosting the Olympics in a year's time, said American coach Dan Consely. We have many good gymnasts now and those at present in Moscow are among the best. Before we watched the Japanese gymnasts most closely, but now we have shifted our attention to performances by the Soviet men's team who have taken over the lead. As for Soviet female gymnasts, they have always been pace-setters. Incidentally, the sport gained unprecedented popularity in the United States, thanks to Olga Korbut.

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— This is my second time at this tournament, and I am convinced once again that those federations, as the USSR Gymnastic Federation, for example, who work in close cooperation with newspapers, have the right approach, stressed Daishichi Takahashi, Vice-Manager of the Japanese paper "Chunichi Shimbun" sports department. Thanks to such cooperation, gymnasts are given the opportunity, every year, to attend tournaments with standards similar to those at

Warsaw. Addressing the current session of the Polish Sejm, the country's Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, claimed that the imposition of martial law in Poland had prevented his country from being plunged into civil war.

The international tension now

is being stirred up around events in Poland does not emanate from our sovereign decisions concerning Poland's internal affairs, Czyrek stressed, but arises rather as a result of current American policy and of NATO's wish to change the balance of forces and political reality in Europe. Our country, he continued, is the target of an unprecedented campaign, consisting of propaganda, political aggression, of economic

sanctions and of attempts to isolate us politically and to restrict bilateral contacts.

Our allied bonds of friendship and our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, born of the joint struggle of revolutionaries and cemented by jointly spilt blood in the fight against Hitler's Germany have been, and will remain, the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy, Czyrek emphasized. This alliance is the main guarantee of Poland's security and of the inviolability of its frontiers. It is an important factor in the cohesion of the entire socialist community as well as in the development of relations of peace in Europe, he noted.

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## El Salvador: election farce over, terror continues

San Salvador, Reuter-TASS. Junta leader Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic Party looked set to take the largest number of constituent assembly seats after Sunday's El Salvador elections, but without a clear majority. Officials said at least 30 people died in fighting between government troops and guerrillas.

Brasilia. The "elections", which were held in El Salvador are unlawful, and the "candidates" do not represent anybody, the "Journal Do Brasilia" stressed.

The very atmosphere in which they were held made them meaningless. The newspaper recalls that it was the USA, who had conceived the "elections", planned to rout the guerrilla movement, hold a farce of elections and carry out superficial reforms, thereby consolidating the power of the unpopular oligarchy.

## Boris PONOMARYOV: SOVIET UNION DOES NOT BEG FOR PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

Tension, the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles this year. Now it is up to the West to display its goodwill.

Fourth, Leonid Brezhnev has expressed important considerations concerning the Soviet Union's relations with India, Japan and China. The essence of these considerations is crystal clear: this country seeks for a better situation in the West, in the East, in Europe and in Asia. We are for lasting peace and healthy cooperation between all the peoples of the great continent of Asia. We have never been lacking in goodwill to this end and nor shall we lack in goodwill in the future.

Boris Ponomaryov stressed what lies behind the activities of Washington and of some ruling circles in West European countries — namely their un-

willingness to give up a policy of confrontation and their desire to continue the arms race with dangerous consequences for the whole of mankind. Yet, Ponomaryov added, there are other forces on earth who speak up more and more often in protest against the senseless policy of the aggressors. The present active intervention of the people of the world and the mass organizations they have set up to resolve the issues of war and peace is first and foremost a result of the historical experience they have accumulated. Remembering the bitter lessons of past world wars, and being aware of the dangerous consequences of a thermonuclear conflict, the people of our planet are becoming increasingly vociferous in their desire to prevent another tragedy. It is the conscience of mankind and its concern over its own future that is the motor force in the present anti-war movement. No one can stop this powerful force!

## VIEWPOINT

## El Salvador: BLOODY WAR AGAINST THE PRESS

The Dutch journalists brutally killed in El Salvador a few days ago were the first victims of the war being waged against the press by the ruling junta and ultra-right fascist groupings. The following are the names of some of the journalists killed recently in El Salvador: Oliver Robb (France), Ignacio Rodriguez Terres (Mexico), Jaime Suarez and Carlos Najarro (El Salvador). The list of missing persons includes the Americans Rene Martinez Aparicio and John Sullivan.

The day after the four Dutchmen lost their lives, a car containing Brazilian correspondents was shot at although it carried a white flag and bore the letters "International Press". The shooting was not incidental: the Brazilian journalists had been threatened in death.



Photo from Pentagon.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

## Bolivia:

## GROWING TENSION

La Paz. With strikes and demonstrations by industrial and office workers in the capital and other cities, there has been a sharp deterioration in the political situation in Bolivia.

Industrial action has hit the entire economy, with employees demanding higher pay and an end to rising prices for food and basic commodities. They also demand that a stop be put to unpopular government policies favouring the United States and

the American-controlled international financial organizations.

Army and police opened fire against thousands of office and industrial workers demonstrating in Cochabamba, the country's third biggest city. Official reports say ten people were killed and nearly thirty wounded. The demonstrators seized an arsenal containing weapons and took over the municipal council building. Armed clashes in Cochabamba continue.

## MEETING AT VARANASI

(Continued from page 1)

Today, this is an immense and invaluable asset which greatly strengthens the feeling of security on both sides. It creates an extensive zone of peace and stability in Asia. It

also allows India and the Soviet Union to cooperate successfully on the international arena in attempts to preserve and strengthen peace and in the development of peaceful cooperation between the peoples of the world.

Tripoli. An international meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa has been held here. Representatives of more than 100 trade union organizations from Asia, Africa and Latin America, from the Middle and Near East as well as from European countries were present. The aggressive policy of the US administration, aimed at backing up reactionary regimes and at flouting the legitimate aspirations and freedoms of embattled peoples was condemned.

Israel and South Africa are able to pursue their expansionist policy only because of the military and political support given to Tel Aviv and Pretoria by the USA. It is stated in the final document of the meeting. Speakers also strongly criticized the policy of "international terrorism" pursued by the US administration vis-a-vis independent nations.

Refusing to recognize the junta's crimes against the journalists, the American administration joins forces with the Salvadoran military in their attempt to deprive the world of objective information on the situation in the country. Despite the cruel reprisals unleashed by the present regime in El Salvador, Medrano is one of those responsible for the dumping off journalists in El Salvador.

When all this is taken into account the recent pronouncement by Elliot Abrams, US Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, is at the very least hypocritical and cynical. Abrams said that "the Salvadoran regime should be congratulated for the 'open' policy which it pursues in its relations with the International press".

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On March 18, armed bandits

kidnapped British journalists who had left San Salvador in order to try and learn of the fate of their Dutch colleagues. Under threat of violence they were forced to return to the capital.

According to the Mexican "El Diario" newspaper, Medrano has been a CIA agent for a number of years. He underwent special training in the USA, as well as with the "green berets" in Vietnam. His job is to contribute to the defence of Central America by fighting the "subversive" activities of Communists. The programme of crimes committed by this CIA agent is a long one.

Most of those concerned had to leave the country.

Whose hand lies behind those criminal activists? Let us take just one name — that of Jose Alvaro Medrano. After holding a number of government posts in various Salvadoran junta, Medrano at the present time is commander of the national guard.

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## 5th Congress of Vietnamese Communists

Hanoi. The Vietnamese Communists' forum continues in work here. The Central Committee's report to the Congress was read by Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The years that have passed since the 4th Party Congress, Le Duan said, have been the first years of the new stage in the Vietnamese revolution, inaugurated by the creation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These were years of restoration, transformation and of the development of the economy and culture in accordance with the line established at the 4th Party Congress. They were years of struggle to defend the homeland against yet another enemy — Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. It was a period of further consolidation in the country's national independence in the position of socialism in our country, and of establishing strong links with the fraternal neighbouring countries of the Indochinese Peninsula, with the Soviet Union, and with the world socialist community.

The report, "The Main Guidelines, Tasks and Purpose of the Economic and Social Development of the Country for 1981-1985 and for the Period Following in the Late 1980s" was delivered by Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV CC Politbureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

The Congress was addressed by Mikhail Gorbachov, who heads the CPSU delegation. We are united by common objectives and by a selfless interest in each other's success — he said. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are cooperating actively in all spheres — in the fields of politics, economics, ideology and defence.

Under the bill, men can be conscripted up to the age of 60. Apart from the two-year period of compulsory military service, writes the newspaper, the term of active training has been extended from eight to 12 years. This also applies to the calling up of the reserve force.

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The report, "The Main Guidelines, Tasks and Purpose of the Economic and Social Development of the Country for 198

## Round the Soviet Union

LAKE LUBANAS, LATVIA'S BIGGEST LAKE, HAS BEEN RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL SIZE — IT NOW COVERS AN AREA OF 9,000 HECTARES, AS IT USED TO MANY CENTURIES AGO. Not only has a well-known beauty spot been resurrected, but fertile land has been reclaimed from marshes. In addition, three districts in the republic are to receive irrigation systems for joint usage as well as pumping stations for irrigation ponds.

THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE COUNTRY'S NORTH-WEST HAVE BEEN MARKED UP ON ROUTE MAPS CARRIED BY STUDENTS AND STAFF FROM LENINGRAD MEDICAL COLLEGES. The latter have set off for the local clinics and district hospitals. Here they will treat and give advice to patients as well as carry out preventive check-ups. Data collected during the examinations will provide the basis for recommendations on disease prevention.

THE SINEGORSK SPA IS THE NAME OF YET ANOTHER HEALTH RESORT ON THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN, IN THE FAR EAST. The spa is built in a picturesque valley known for its mild climate. It was decided to build the centre following the discovery of rich deposits of medicinal muds and of mineral water springs.

SPECIALIZED FARMS IN TURKMENIA HAVE FINISHED BLOUGHING DROUGHT-RESISTANT TREES. Plantations of these trees have been sown over an area of 87,000 hectares in wide bands, and in widely spaced rows. In desert areas such forests cover an area of 10 million hectares. In recent years natural ranges have been supplemented by man-made ones. During the present five-year plan period the area under forest in the republic will be increased by almost half a million hectares.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## ENERGY: SAVING AND PRODUCTION

Top priority today is given to cost reduction of fuel and energy and to their rational use. In the eleventh five-year plan, writes the PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN magazine, such targets will be attained by building high performance atomic reactors with a capacity of up to 1.5 million kW, to be followed by 2-million-kW reactors. Our country leads the world in power units of this class.

A major step in the development of atomic energy was achieved with the commissioning of the world's largest 600,000-kW fast neutron reactor unit, at the Beloyarskaya atomic power station. Such units both produce electric energy and reproduce nuclear fuel, thus substantially increasing the efficiency of natural uranium. During the present five-year plan period similar units of 800,000 to 1,600,000 kW will be built.

Much attention is paid to the development of increasingly efficient methods of energy production, including the magnetohydrodynamic method of converting heat energy into electricity. The use of magnetohydrodynamic generators raises the efficiency of heat power stations by 15 to 20 per cent. To solve this problem large experimental units equipped with such generators have been constructed (for the first time in the world) and operated over a long period of time.

Fundamental research by Soviet physicists has facilitated the construction of atomic stations for heating purposes as well as atomic boilers. We are building reactors in this field too. The use of superconductivity will enable designers to build machines two to three times lighter and smaller than conventional types. To transmit power from Eastern Siberia and Kazakhstan we have begun building 1,150,000 Volt AC and 1,500,000 Volt DC transmission lines which are unique, built in other countries.

## SPACE TECHNOLOGY HELPS ACCURATE WEATHER FORECASTS

Space weather services are discussed in *ZVESTI* by N. Kozlov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and for the Control of the Environment.



## SIBERIA'S OIL WEALTH

A Tyumen oilman.

opened up. While it took 14 years to produce the first 1,000 million tonnes, it only took three years to produce the next 1,000 million tonnes, and it is expected that in future extraction rates may be even faster.

Tyumen is now the principal Soviet source of energy fuels; as new oil and gas deposits are found, new settlements and towns accommodating populations of many thousands are going up.

It is no exaggeration to say that the entire country as well as many CMEA member-countries have taken part in the development of the region. For instance, the Czechoslovak-made Tatra trucks are in wide use here; Bulgaria provides local residents with fruit and vegetables, and the GDR provides them with household items.

The Tyumen oil fields act as a testing ground for new technology. Here specialists from all over the Soviet Union try out their various technological ideas and innovations.

Photos by A. Fyodorov



An oil rig in Tyumen.

ing steadily northwards, ensuring our country with a constant supply of fuel.

## Floating laboratories for geologists

Enterprises in the Soviet Far East have commenced building sea-going research vessels for geological prospecting on the shelf. The flagship of the research flotilla, the "Professor Fe-

dynsky", is now preparing for its maiden voyage.

The research vessels contain equipment developed with the help of scientists from the Soviet Union, Hungary and other

CMEA countries. An automatic navigation and geophysical complex will register and process the information gathered during the ship's cruise.

Several such floating laboratories will be built for marine geologists under the current five-year plan (1981-1985).

his/her students, the progress made by the latter, the former's teaching proficiency and research potential, and the sort of references his/her graduates get from their place of employment. The important thing here, says the author, is that emphasis should be placed on the opinion of the graduate's colleagues rather than on currently fashionable manipulations with conventional marks.

You teach and learn at the same time such should be the motto of university and college lecturers, Karbovsky concludes.

## THE DANGERS OF LOVE

What is the best recipe for a happy married life? Love! Respect! Duty! And which is the stronger union—the one based on love or the marriage of convenience? Is it possible to create and build up love in marriage? These matters have more than once been discussed by the weekly *NEDELYA*. In a recent issue, *Voprosy Kadschaya* examines the causes leading to divorce.

Love is an invaluable gift, but it is also a dangerous one. Like a magic filter, it magnifies a hundredfold all the merits of the person you love and whitewashes away to insignificance all negative qualities. Rather than seeing people such as they are, lovers are in touch with the ideal painted by their imagination. Once they enter marriage, husband and wife start to realize that the partner is not an ideal, but a different person with faults, character and views which have to be reckoned with and to which he or she has to become adapted.

The process of mutual adaptation is painful and psychologists say, it may last five to ten years. Human nature doesn't take kindly to waiting and most people want a ready-made happiness here and now. Instead of eternal bliss, one has to put up with temporary money worries, and with the strange whims and behaviour of the other partner. New requirements of building up the family take over, but it is rare that husband and wife are "versed in the science" and this is when love inevitably turns into its opposite. The reason is that "the magic filter" begins to operate in the opposite direction, exaggerating what is bad and played down what is good. Disagreements may follow, and, as a consequence, divorce.

## YOU TEACH AND LEARN AT THE SAME TIME

A good teacher has to be committed to his profession. As a human being, a teacher may be kind and gentle—but kindness should not be confused with condescension or pandering to students' whims, argues Yu. Karbovsky in *PRAVDA*. Equally, a teacher must be fair in his strictness, which should have nothing in common with petty administrative concerns. The extremes are but signs of a teacher's indifference to his trade and, consequently, to his pupils.

Teacher-training is all important in this respect,

At present almost anyone in possession of a higher education diploma (and, in particular of a degree) is considered eligible to teach in a college. But diplomas and degrees testify to an applicant's professional standards rather than to his teaching ability.

It is high time, says Karbovsky, that a comprehensive system was drawn up to assess the work done by college professors. The following factors need to be taken into account: a lecturer's reputation among

## Places to visit

## Russian estate of the 16th century

The village of Kolomenskoye is known since the second half of the 16th century. Returning after his victory over the Tatars in the battle of the Kulikovo Field, Dmitry Donskoy stayed here for some time. Vasily III and Ivan the Terrible visited Kolomenskoye, too. Peter the Great spent his childhood days here.

Kolomenskoye is known for its architectural ensemble of the Ascension Church and St. George Belfry. We do not know the name of the architect who in 1532 built the first ten-domed Ascension Church which is surmounted by a small onion-shaped dome reminiscent of the top part of a spire. The silhouette of the ancient church has a striking resemblance to a multi-stage rocket.

The surviving 17th-century structures include the waterworks tower which was used to lift water to the Tsar's chamber, the Church of Kazan, and a stone-work entrance gate.

On the territory of the museum there are some wooden buildings from the old days. Among them is a small house of Peter the Great brought from Archangel, the tower gate from the Nikola Karelina Monastery, and a tower of the Bratsk fort brought from Siberia.

Among the exhibits there is a collection of Russian decorative tiles, wood and metal carvings, and 16th-century icons. The museum is open every day except Tuesday and the last Monday of every month, from 11 a.m. till 6 p.m. Metro Kolomenskaya.

## Science and technology

## COLLECTION OF ANIMAL RECORDINGS

An unusual collection (the sounds produced by all species of fauna) has been in the making for the past 15 years at the Biology department of Moscow State University.

Over three thousand samples of birds' songs and of the speech of amphibians and other beasts and insects (including an overheard conversation between ants) and even... fish have been recorded. What use can these tape and disc records be put to?

They have proved to be handy, for example, for doctors, who use recordings of animal voices for psychotherapy sessions with patients who suffer from insomnia—by creating the illusion of natural noises in this way a positive influence is brought to bear on the processes of the brain's reflex activity.

There is a constant flow of new recordings into the collection. They come from nature preserves and zoological stations all over our country. Five large records were recently received from New Zealand and three from the GDR.

## NEW GRADE OF STEEL

The Institute of Metallurgy at the Georgian Academy of Sciences has produced a new grade of steel which can compete with many non-ferrous metals. The new steel remains unaffected by acid and has a

## MACHINERY FOR COTTON-GROWERS

The Tashkent Tractor Plant, in the Uzbek Soviet Republic in Central Asia, exports goods to 28 countries.

The plant is one of the many large industrial projects built in the Uzbek Soviet Republic in the past decade. This is one of its latest models featuring a trailer.



## VIEWPOINT

## INVENTIONS PUT TO GOOD USE IN THE USSR

Every year 80 thousand inventors are registered in the Soviet Union and live million applications disclosing various innovations are filed. This was made known by Georgi SOFO-NOV, Chairman of the Central Council of Inventors and Innovators (VOIR). The above figures exceed those in any other country.

Many inventions are thought up by VOIR members themselves. VOIR's task, the society has existed for the past 25 years, is to provide all possible assistance (including engineering and legal services) to inventors and innovators and to promote the implementation and wide use of their ideas. All VOIR-rendered services are free.

Membership of VOIR is open to all and there are no restrictions as to a member's main employment. A member can be a worker, an engineer, a scientist or even a schoolchild. The only stipulation is a bent for inventing.

At present VOIR has a membership of 12 million, 6 million of this number are workers. One out of every three members is under 30.

In the five-year plan which ended in 1980 many original solutions to major engineering projects were forthcoming in the USSR. The design of the 450-class rolling mill intended for the production of shaped sections, for example, incorporated 19 inventions. The Soviet technology for producing large-diameter multilayer pipes has no foreign equivalent whatsoever. Such pipes considerably increase the throughput of gas as compared to conventional piping.

In the tenth five-year plan, thanks to innovative proposals and inventions, the USSR managed to save 19,000 million roubles.

The significance of developing labour-saving technology increases all the time. This process has a very important social aspect, since work should be productive but not exhaustive. In addition, the USSR suffers from a lack of hands. The problem of eliminating manual labour is therefore given priority in this country. Much has been achieved in this direction by inventors and innovators. For instance, on the basis of a design put forward by N. Gubenko from the Ukraine, a set of equipment which fully eliminates manual labour in repairing the wheel pairs of railway cars was manufactured. This equipment also ensured a two-fold increase in productivity. For his inventions Gubenko was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, a State Prize and honoured title of "Merited Inventor of the Ukraine".

Despite many achievements, inventors and innovators in the USSR face certain problems and these include the delayed implementation of promising ideas.

Only one-fourth of this country's inventions are introduced into the national economy without delay. Though this figure corresponds to the average world level, it is hoped to improve this aspect of innovative activities. This may have mainly to do with the Soviet Union's industrial imports, since very often domestic technologies turn out to be more efficient.

The difficulties mentioned above can be overcome through implementation in the country's domestic industries. The international exchange of experience and know-how between our two nations is a reliable guarantee of peace.

# ENTERTAINMENT

## FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. An exhibition of illustrations for "The Precipice", a novel by the 19th-century Russian writer Ivan Goncharov, had opened in Ulyanovsk, the novelist's native town. The illustrations are by Ilya Glazunov and depict the provincial streets, steep Volga banks, and old houses of the town. Some drawings are of the novel's heroes. The artist has donated his works to the Goncharov museum which is being set up in Ulyanovsk.

Tours. Maria Blyashu's tour was a great success in Rumania. Opera-goers in Bucharest, Timisoara and Constanta paid due tribute to the great talent of this outstanding Soviet soprano who gave brilliant performances of the title roles in "Aida", "Madama Butterly", "Tosca" and "Norma".

Cinema. A festival of Soviet films has opened in the Swedish cities of Jonkoping and Kramfors. Included in the festival programme are such well-known films as "My Gentle and Tender Beast", "The Crew", "The Mirror", "White Bim Black Ear" and others. The "Norskefilmmannen" newspaper stresses that the festival offers Swedish audiences a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with Soviet films.

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### Svetlana KRYUCHKOVA



It sometimes happens that once an actor has played several parts one realizes that he is not going to get any better, that he has "reached the ceiling", so to speak. All that follows will be a repetition and of inferior quality. Svetlana Kryuchkova belongs to the other type of actor. However good a performance she gives, you always feel that only a minute portion of her enormous reserves of talent has been revealed.

Although she does not like make-up, Kryuchkova is a very colourful actress. Despite the hushed feelings and reactions, despite the half-tones now dominating the arts, Kryuchkova boldly asserts the openly temperamental style of acting. She is fond of contrasts, bright colours, of the grotesque and character parts. One sees in her a boldness, breadth and generosity which stems from the people — both as an actor and as a human being. At the same time, she has will-power, and a firm character.

This is confirmed by her life story. When, as a school-leaver in the city of Kishinev, she told her parents that she was going to become an

## SCIENTISTS WITH ARTISTIC BENT

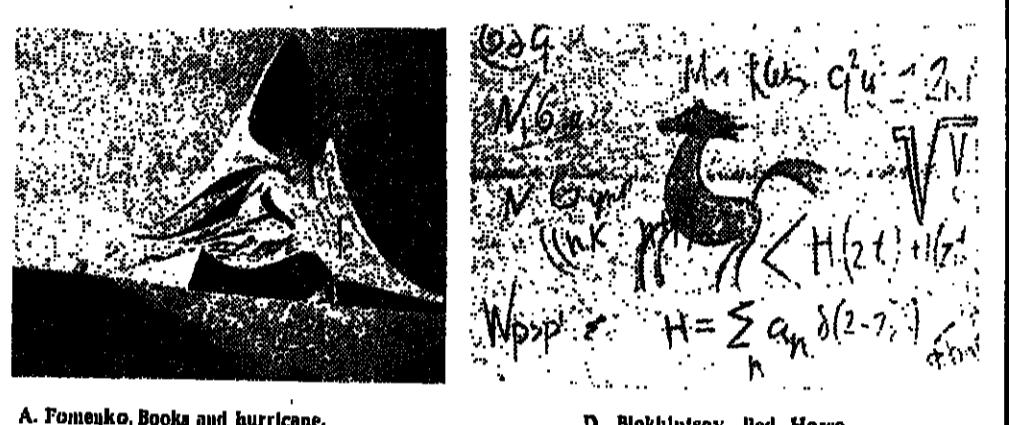
An unusual exhibition now open at Moscow Central Artists Club, 14/10 Krymskaya Embankment, features over 300 watercolours, paintings and drawings by scientists dating from 1900 to this day. Designers M. Mil and O. Antonov, cosmonauts A. Leonov and V. Dzhanibekov, and biologist A. Chizhevsky, are among the artists whose work is on view.



V. Dzhanibekov. Going to work.



A. Fomenko. Books and hurricane.



D. Blokhintsev. Red Horse.

## We need his paintings'

actress, they realized it would be pointless arguing with her. It was she later on who had to argue with theatre coaches in Moscow. Tall, with a stocky figure and large and rough features, Kryuchkova did not correspond to the standard of theatrical beauty. For two years in succession she was turned down at auditions for drama school. However, she was not one to be diverted from her chosen path. For two years she worked as a typist, as an assembly worker, and a laboratory assistant. She came into her own with a vengeance when she was enrolled as a student at the Moscow Art Theatre Studio. Soon she made her first debut on television in the film, "The Great Interval", which instantly brought her into the limelight where she was to stay there for a long time. The avalanche of offers that followed were gone through very tastefully. Kryuchkova accepted only those which had something important to give her — a new genre, an interesting director or an excellent piece of playwriting. It was in this way that she gave a first-class performance in the role of a philistine in Leonid Gaidai's eccentric comedy, "It Can't Be!" Another success was her appearance in an expressive and striking episode in Ilya Averbakh's film, "Confession of Love", a performance which elsewhere would have warranted a little role. Perhaps, the most flattering of all the proposals Kryuchkova received was the offer to join the Leningrad Gorky Company, directed by Georgi Tovstonogov. With this company she was to play some brilliant parts including that of Akhalya in Sholokhov's "And Quiet Flows the Don".

In the cinema, Kryuchkova's masterpiece was the performance she gave as Agalya Tikhonova, in Gogol's "The Marriage". Here she introduced farce-comedy within the framework of a classical comedy, and quite unexpectedly, she brought out the childishly helpless and defenceless creature that lay hidden in that intimated, slow-witted and incredibly stupid lump of a woman. Kryuchkova's Agalya Tikhonova was not so much laughable as, at first sight and thanks to her interpretation became yet one more representative of "the little man", a type to which Russian literature of the 19th century was to devote "so much laughter visible to the world and so many tears that the world has yet to see".

A few years ago, Svetlana Kryuchkova said that she would like to play in a film directed by Nikita Mikhalkov even in an episode part. In Mikhalkov's new film, "Kliu and Kin", she plays the second leading role. Her heroine is a "rough" thirty-year-old woman no longer belonging to the countryside, though not yet an urbanite. From this contradiction, the directors derive an effect that is comic, tragic, and satirical at the same time. When "Kliu and Kin" comes on the screen, we shall have another chance to see and appreciate the multifaceted talents of Svetlana Kryuchkova.

YEVGENIA KATSEVA

## STRAVINSKY'S MUSICAL WORLD

A concert of music by Stravinsky which took place recently at the Grand Hall of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society has started off a series of concerts dedicated to the composer's symphonies and chamber music. The series commemorates the centenary of Stravinsky's birth.

All my life I have spoken Russian, my style is Russian and even though this may not appear in my music, it does contain Russian inflections, the composer said during his concert tour of the Soviet Union in 1982. Among the works played at the jubilee concert were the opera extracts "Eupus Rex", the "Schism in Russie", the "Polka for One Elephant".

In addition, the program included "The Star-Face" of Stravinsky in 1912 and it was performed for the first time in this country. As a composition it was written by Stravinsky in 1912 and it was based on lyrics by the Russian poet Balmont. Another piece familiar to the Soviet audience, "The Conga-Bele Overture" of 1935, was also performed in the concert.

The music was performed by the Symphony Choir of the Leningrad Philharmonic, the Estonian Male Choir, as well as by soloists of the Leningrad Maly Theatre of Opera and Ballet and the Leningrad Philharmonic. The conductor was Igor Shalikov, Merited Artist of the Ukrainian SSR.

### NASREDDIN

#### THE OPERETTA HERO

The opening night performance of the operetta "Nasreddin", by composer Mark Salikhov, has been staged in the Musical Comedy Theatre in Tashkent.

Nasreddin, the legendary and friend of the poor and humble, has inspired many generations of writers and painters. He is portrayed as the hero of many poetic sagas, poems, stories, and novels, and several films have been made about his exploits.

Schuseva St. Spring exhibition of pictures, drawings, sculpture and items of applied art by Moscow architects. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Trolleybus 15, 31.

Spartak (Leningrad). 7 p.m. (both days).

Current matches in the USSR championship among top-league teams.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Bagovaya St. 31 and 2—Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

FOOTBALL Olimpisky Covered Stadium (Metro Prospekt Mira) 2 — Spartak v Torpedo. 7 p.m.

Moscow Spartak is ten-time USSR champion while Torpedo is three-time champion.

BASKETBALL Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St. 30 — Women's Spartak (Moscow) v. Spartak (Sverdlovsk), 1-Man's Dynamo (Moscow) v. Sadko (USSR).

Based on Ozerov's play of the same name, it is directed by Yuryev. 1982.

Cinema "Udarnik" (Ul'yanovskaya St. 14) 1-Man's Dynamo (Moscow) v. Spartak (Sverdlovsk), 1-Man's Dynamo (Moscow) v. Dynamo (Moscow).

TRANSPORT HOURS Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.

Bus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Tram 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

Bus 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter.

Bus 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 20 kopeks per kilometre.

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